

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 13,116.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

PRICE 2d.

BIRTHS.

BELL.—March 31, at her residence, Camboon, Mrs. J. T. Bell, of a son.
GRAY.—April 9, at Ashton-Grange, Colling-street, Surry Hills, the Rev. J. E. Gray, of a son.
HOBSON.—April 13, at her residence, Glen Villa, St. Leonards, the wife of C. J. Hobson, of a daughter.
WALTHER.—April 15, No. 1, Alfred-terrace, the wife of Alfred Waltther, of a daughter.

MATRIMONIES.

DAVIS—ALLEN.—March 19, 1880, at Christ Church, Gosford, by the Rev. G. H. Johnstone, William Benjamin, eldest son of Rock Davis, Esq., shipbuilder, Blackwall, Broadwater, Surry Hills, and Anna, the wife of Edward Allen, Esq., stone-mason, Birchgrove, Balmain.
GILBERT—MORE.—March 31, at St. Barnabas Church, Surry Hills, by the Rev. J. Barber, Alfred Thomas, son of the late Rev. Mr. Barber, and Anna, the wife of Eliza, second daughter of Charles More, of Sydney.
OTWAY—SALABURRY.—March 16, at the residence of F. W. Within, Esq., Captain William Loftus Otway, 15th Prince of Wales Royal Lancers, to Eleanor, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Alfred Salisbury, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall.
PEARTON—WILSON.—March 16, at St. George's Church, Waverley, by the Rev. H. Childs, James, eldest son of Mr. Henry Pearce of Waverley, to Mary Jane, third eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Wilson of Waverley.
REED—WILSON.—March 16, at St. George's Church, Waverley, by the Rev. Canon Moreton, William Henry Taylor to Anna Orby.
WOOD—FERGUSON.—April 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, 10, St. George's Place, Waverley, Michael Wood, third son of the steamship Groves, and son of Captain William Wood, to Catherine Campbell, eldest daughter of Captain James Ferguson, engineer of the Groves, Newcastle.

Deaths.

BARTLETT.—At 108, Botany-street, Surry Hills, James J. Bartlett, aged 45 years.
BOWLER.—March 6, at San Francisco, Thomas James Bowler, brewer, of 10, St. George's Place, Waverley.
HARPER.—April 16, at the residence of his brother, Gleamore Road, Paddington, Miss Elizabeth Augusta Harper, aged 27 years.
HOBSON.—April 16, at St. Leonards, Caroline Jane, widow of the late James Hobson, in her seventy-fourth year.

Shipping.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL
AT COMPANY (Limited).

The powerful steamship
BRISBANE, J. A. Reddell, commander, under contract with the Queensland Government, carrying H.M.'s mails, will leave the Government, Smith's Wharf, on SATURDAY, 19th April, at 9 a.m., sailing all of QUEENSLAND PORTS en route to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

For all particulars apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY.
OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN
THROUGH AMERICA.

Under Contract with New South Wales and New Zealand Governments.

NEW ZEALAND,
2000 tons.
H. Chavallier, Commander,
will be despatched.

Steamers can break the journey, and step over from one to six ships to New Zealand, Honolulu, or at any of the American cities en route.

Drafts payable in gold at San Francisco, issued by the under-signed.

The rates of passage and freight, and all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., General Agents.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND
NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers will leave on THURSDAY, 19th April, carrying her Majesty's mails, salmons and stores to AUCKLAND, HONG-LU LU, and SAN FRANCISCO.

From Sydney to New Zealand from Friday to Liverpool, London, via Paris, with special advantages, and in connection with the railroads across America, and with the unrivaled steamships of the White Star, Inman, and Cunard lines from America to Liverpool.

FAME—FIRST CLASS, FROM \$25.

Passengers can break the journey, and step over from one to six ships to New Zealand, Honolulu, or at any of the American cities en route.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Company's steamships (under contract with the Victorian Government for the conveyance of mails) will be despatched from the CECILY WHARF at MELBOURNE, GLENELG, and KING GEORGE'S BOUNDARY.

Captain, Date of Sailing.

ARAWATA ... N. Stewart, R. N. M., April 26th, 1880.

YUZAWA, 2000 tons ... D. Renoldson ... May 1st, 1880.

And despatched for conduct of a fortnightly service, for which steamships and dates of departure will be duly advertised.

Passenger, cargo, and parcels are booked through to Europe, India, China, and Japan, as well as to the ports of Australia.

For all information, apply to the Company's Agents, MOORE'S WHARF.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Sydney, April 9, 1880.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY
TO EUROPE.

The fare by this Company's steamships will in future be as follows:

To SOUTHAMPTON: 1st class, \$70; 2nd class, \$45

To BIRMINGHAM: 1st class, \$45; 2nd class, \$20.

And VENICE: 1st class, \$45.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, February 24, 1880.

Moore's Wharf, 8th April, 1880.

The Company's steamship.

ASIAN, 5000 tons, 100 horse power.

Will be despatched from Sydney to MELBOURNE, THIS SOUND, and GALLEY, with H. M. mails, passengers, cargo, and parcels; also, for INDIA, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, and BURMA, and will be despatched from GALLEY.

Cargo and parcels will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and 8 a.m. on the 22nd April.

Passenger, cargo, and all subjects connected with the Company's various lines, apply to

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Amusements.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Stage Manager ... Mr. JAMES H. RAINFORD.

GRAND SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR TWELVE NIGHTS.

GREATEST TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.

LEGITIMATE AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.

THE GREATEST TRAGEDIAN OF THE AGE,

and pronounced by the most competent

LONDON CRITICS.

TO BE WITHOUT A RIVAL!

Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.

THE GREATEST TRAGEDIAN OF THE AGE.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY) TO-NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.

THE GREATEST TRAGEDIAN OF THE AGE,

Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.

—

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

forwarded to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

On the motion of Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, the House adjourned at 10 o'clock till the next hour next day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 10 o'clock.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HUNTERFORD.

Mr. SPEAKER reported to the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Thomas Hunterford, resigning his seat in the Legislative Assembly as member for Northumberland.

Sir HENRY PARKES moved, "That the seat be and is hereby declared vacant."

The motion was agreed to.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Sir HENRY PARKES informed Mr. W. C. Brownie that the bill relating to pensions to Civil servants would be now ready, and tenders would shortly be invited for the same.

Mr. HOSKINS informed Mr. Taylor, that a sum of £250 was on the Estimate in chief for 1880, for the improvement of Parramatta Park. No application had been received from Mr. Taylor for an additional sum for the above purpose.

Mr. LACKY informed Mr. Bennett, for Mr. Taylor, that the sum of £1000 of having the stone wall at the Police Office in the centre of Parramatta taken down, had been referred to the Colonial Architect for report.

Mr. LACKY informed Mr. Cupland that 11,615 passengers had travelled by rail to and from Wallerawang during 1879, and that the total number of passengers 8750 bags of wool had been sent at that station, 5495 tons of goods received, and 2755 tons sent away.

Sir HENRY PARKES informed Mr. Taylor, that the question of the appointment of a police magistrate for Parramatta, Liverpool, and Ryde Police Courts had been brought before the Minister, and his decision on the matter was, that the appointment should not be given to satisfy such an appointment. So far as he was concerned, he was averse to the appointment of police magistrates, except in cases of great necessity.

Mr. LACKY informed Mr. Jacob that the steam-pump for Raymond Terrace was constructed to work with wire rope, as being lighter and cheaper than anything else.

Mr. COHEN moved, "That there be laid upon the table of the House, a copy of the report of the Circular Quay for the years 1878 and 1879, with the cost of collecting the same, inclusive of commissions."

Mr. BEYERS took advantage of the motion to complain of the delay in the erection of a proper lock-up and police barracks at Gulgong.

Mr. M'ELHORN replied, and the motion for the adjournment of the House was put and negatived.

REVENGE FROM THE CIRCULAR QUAY.

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION BILL.

On the motion of Sir HENRY PARKES, the House voted to commit the bill to Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Public Instruction Bill.

Sir HENRY PARKES said the amendments made in this Bill by the Legislative Council were of a very important nature as affecting the character of the bill. The first amendment occurred in clause 11, which clause related to the fees in the public schools, and the object of the amendment was to render these fees recoverable in a summary way before any magistrate. The next amendment was in clause 12, which related to the fees in evening Public schools, and the object of the amendment was to render these fees recoverable in a summary way before any magistrate. Then in clause 13, there was another amendment.

The clause read, that "not less than one hour" in each day should be devoted to religious instruction. The amendment makes it "not more than one hour," which was intended and properly carried out in the Schools Act.

Mr. COHEN said that the clause was "not more than one hour," and was omitted, and the words "maintained under this Act" were inserted after the word "schools."

There was another amendment in clause 21, providing that persons not sending their children to school should be summoned before two magistrates instead of one. In clause 21, there was an amendment inserted, which was to the effect that the fees in the higher class of public schools should be treated in the same way as those of ordinary Public schools. In clause 23 the Council had omitted the latter portion of the clause which provided that the Minister of Education, or his agent, should be called to determine which of the two classes of schools should be closed in the event of a strike. That portion was omitted, as the clause stands, the Minister could not take over those schools under that clause. The only other amendment was an unimportant one. He begged the members of the Council to agree with the Council's amendments in this bill.

PLETITION.

Mr. BROWNE laid upon the table, in reply to questions of Mr. Taylor, a petition, signed by a number of persons of the colony, relating to the occupation of temporary commons by miners and others.

The petition was received, and it was ordered that they should be printed.

PAPERS.

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ADJOURNMENT.—REMOVALS AT GLEBE ISLAND.

Mr. LACKY moved that the government of the House, to draw attention to the removals, done to two persons at Glebe Island, who, although in humble positions, deserved to be properly treated. It appeared to him that a reign of terror had been inaugurated at the place to punish persons who gave information before the Committee of Enquiry, and that the management there was a most unfeeling and unmerciful one.

Mr. SWAN, supported by Mr. Stuart, had received three months' pay and disburse, and constable Carroll, who had been in the place fourteen or fifteen years, doing his duty efficiently, and against whom no persons—except persons like Mr. Oatley, who had been dismissed, and a wretched scoundrel, without having committed any offence against the police regulations, Swan had given strong evidence before the Commission with regard to abuses and threats that men would be dismissed. He was appointed to treat blood and oil, and make it worth about £4 a ton. When Mr. Farwell was in office, £2000 was paid on the bill, and it appeared that in 1878 Mr. Flood paid £600 loads carted to his farm at Botany, at a cost to the Government of 25s. per load for carting. Mr. Long, who was Colonial Treasurer with Sir John Robertson, and who was a member of the Executive Council, had given £1000 to Mr. Swan to carry on his work, it being thought that that gentleman would reduce the bulk of the blood and oil, and make it worth about £4 a ton. When Mr. Farwell was in office, £2000 was paid on the bill, and it appeared that in 1878 Mr. Flood paid £600 loads carted to his farm at Botany, at a cost to the Government of 25s. per load for carting. Mr. Long, who was Colonial Treasurer with Sir John Robertson, and who was a member of the Executive Council, had given £1000 to Mr. Swan to carry on his work, it being thought that that gentleman would reduce the bulk of the blood and oil, and make it worth about £4 a ton. When Mr. Farwell was in office, £2000 was paid on the bill, and it appeared that in 1878 Mr. Flood paid £600 loads carted to his farm at Botany, at a cost to the Government of 25s. per load for carting. 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peace, however, by the means proposed is visionary. No doubt the possession and exercise by the Council of the legal power to amend money bills have been made an occasion for dispute at various times since the introduction of responsible government; but why? Because the Assembly has been aggressive, discontented with the powers given it by law, and determined, if possible, to acquire a position to which it has no legal claim. The cause of quarrel lies in the spirit that has been often dominant in the Assembly; and unless that Chamber can be brought, by experience and a riper judgment to regard the law as it stands, and not through a haze of self-magnifying fancy, this same tendency to chafe against restraint and interference with the immediate fulfilment of its own desires will continue to show itself as long as the Council has any powers to interfere. As Professor SMITH rightly put it, nothing would guarantee peace between the two Houses but an enactment declaring that the Council should never disagree with the Assembly. But then the ground on which the Council stands should once be cleared and swept clean. It was a happy reply to the pacifiers to say, "Create a solitude and call it peace, but only then will peace be attained."

It is remarkable that gentlemen who seek to amend the Constitution Act, or to declare its meaning by passing another Act for the purpose, should persistently maintain that the Constitution is not defined by legal enactments, and that legal enactments relating to the Constitution are not to be construed according to the ordinary legal maxims of interpretation. What is to be gained by passing these amending or declaratory bills if the questions at issue are already settled without them? The action of these gentlemen is more logical than their arguments. Legal maxims of interpretation are simply the maxims of logic and common sense, and they are as truly applicable to constitutional enactments as to provisions of law by which the ordinary rights, privileges, and obligations of the people in their daily life are determined. There is nothing peculiar in the Constitution Act to require that it shall be interpreted according to the dictates of imagination or caprice, instead of the rules which the keen tests of litigation have shown to be the only safe ones to follow. Mr. SAMUEL says that these questions as to the Constitution ought not to be decided by the rules of the law Courts, because they could not be brought before the law Courts for decision. That does not follow, if the rules of the law Courts are sound rules for ascertaining the meaning of all formal instruments. But it is not the fact that questions under the Constitution Act cannot be referred to the law Courts for decision. Some of them are so referred by direction of the Courts to the opposite party to the Constitution Act itself. If any person disqualifies under the 25th section for sitting and voting in the Council or Assembly should sit or vote, he would, under the 25th section, "forfeit the sum of £500, to be recovered by any person who should sue for the same in the Supreme Court." The party suing would have to prove that the party sued was disqualified at the time when he sat and voted. Would not the Supreme Court venture to apply the legal maxims of interpretation in order to find out what a Constitutional disqualification was? The Judges would certainly look to the statute and treat it as what it is, a piece of ordinary statute law. Is it, then, to be contended that the provisions of the 25th section are to be interpreted under one set of principles, and those of the 1st section under another?

A curious argument was used in the Assembly the other day, when it was said that if the claim of the Council were sanctioned it would prove to be the thin end of the wedge, for the Council would proceed to increase its claims, and end by imposing taxation upon the people. That was an argument to be appreciated by the Assembly, which has been making claims outside the law, and has been urged to press them because they are outside the law; but it has to do with men who see that the Council has been simply claiming powers within the law, because the law confers them, and is therefore bound by the necessities of its own case not to go a hair's breath further than the law allows it. Mr. FORREST dealt effectively with this point of the controversy, and gave a telling illustration when he said that if by any possibility a taxing bill were originated in the Council, passed by the Assembly, and assented to by the Crown, its enforcement could be successfully resisted. The piece of paper that had been handed in from one body of gentlemen to the other, and at last to the Governor, might contain writings of considerable interest; but it would not be an Act of Parliament. It was convenient for him, members to cry out that this was a "monstrous proposition." They should have shown the reason why. It was no reply to say that the Legislators could pass a bill to amend the Constitution Act. Such a bill as that suggested would not have been a bill to amend the Constitution Act, but one carried in violation of its express provisions. It might as well be contended that an Act could be passed with the consent of one House only, or that a law to levy duty in any manner expressly prohibited by the 4th section would be valid if, by neglect or oversight, it were passed and assented to.

It was satisfactory to observe that the distinction between the powers of the Council and the rights of the people was insisted upon. This is not a quibble about words, except in the hands of men who choose to make it so. The question is not decided by the fact that the Council has been charged by the exercise of its powers, and suffered them to lie dormant. They exist nevertheless, or the law that gives them is not a law at all; and whilst they exist they are held by the Council, not for its own interest, but for the interest of the public. The Council has no right to be maintained for a day unless it be for the service of the country, and every power which it holds under the law is held for the country's service. The surrender of these powers, except at the call of the country, would be the surrender of a trust. They have been sparingly used in the past; but that is no sufficient reason for their absolute surrender. On the contrary, it is a reason why future Assemblies, undisturbed by the visions which obscure the judgment of the present House, should take a common-sense view of the matter, and, instead of being scared by the very thought of them, recognise in their judicious exercise a security for the public interest.

The best of causes is not always supported by the most forcible of arguments, and the statement made at the meeting to welcome the Rev. Mr.

Ross, the other night, to the effect that if ministers went into the Exchange, or any other branch of mercantile pursuit, they would get a great deal more money than their congregations were ever likely to give them as ministers of the Church, may be taken as an illustration of this. No doubt there are clergymen who would prove quite as successful in the Exchange as in the pulpit. There are a few many-sided men in the world who have a talent for anything, and who would succeed in any pursuit.

But such men are the few, not the many. There is a somewhat prevalent impression that large numbers of ministers would do very badly in any mercantile pursuit, that is to say, they would earn less in any other sphere than in their own. It is possible that this impression may be true; it would not lessen the legitimate claims of the clergy to an adequate remuneration for the work they do. The mistake is in resting the claims of ministers on an assumption which will feel the force of, and which numbers, rightly or wrongly, disbelieve. A doctor is not the less entitled to his proper fees because there is reason to believe that he would never have earned his salt as a lawyer. Fortunately industries are as different as men, and the man who may cut a sorry figure at one thing may win the admiration of the world at another. The man of whom it is said that he could not have made two boots alike, is honoured as one of the leaders in the cause of Indian evangelisation. A man may be a great reformer, even though he might have been an indifferent shoemaker, and it is possible that many who have immortalised their names in one line might never have been heard of in any other. Every man is supposed to have his vocation, and the highest praise a man can receive is that he is equal to his own vocation, not that he would have succeeded at somebody else's. There is no higher vocation than that of the clergy, and there is none that more truly deserves to be regarded in the light of honest commercial principles. The plea that a clergymen is fully entitled to adequate remuneration for the work of the pulpit as a mercantile man is for that of the Exchange will go further than the plea that the one who would have done better if he had followed the calling of the other. The man who is successful at one thing can not be fairly objected to on the ground that he might not have succeeded at any thing else.

The position of the policeman with respect to the exercise of the franchise would appear, judging by the reply made by Sir HENRY PARKER to Mr. BARBOUR's inquiry on Tuesday evening, to be somewhat tantalising. He is entitled, according to the present ATTORNEY-GENERAL's reading of the Act, to have his name entered upon the electoral roll, but he is precluded from voting. This is as though he had a ticket of admission to an entertainment but could not go in. The object of the disqualification is understood to be that the preserver of order should not be liable to participate in those excitements which during the progress of contested elections are apt to disturb the general public. Whether this is a likely result of withholding the right to vote it is not our present purpose to discuss, but surely it would be hard to discover a more ingenious method of aggravating policeman into red than to dangle a voter right before them and tell them that they must, on no account, avail themselves of it. It may be added that there is no perjury in a policeman's tenure of office, that there is no such as "once a policeman always a policeman," and that no member of the community should find himself out in the cold, and deprived of his present right to record a vote because, when the rolls were being compiled, he happened to belong to the police force. This is just in its measure; but the ultimate measure of all such plots must be the broad interests of the community, which would assuredly suffer less by a casual instance of disfranchisement, such as might occur under the circumstances imagined, than it must from loose construction of apparent self-contradiction in a legal enactment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Legislative Council yesterday resumed the adjourned debate upon Sir Alfred Stephen's Constitution Act Amendment Bill, and, after a long discussion the motion for the second reading was negatived by 18 votes to 6, there being in addition three pairs. The only other item of business不通 was the passage of the Tramways Extension Bill through its remaining stages; but this was sufficient to occupy four members until 11 o'clock, when the House adjourned until this afternoon.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, the Land Laws Delatorary Bill was further amended in committee, and read the third time. The amendments made by the Council in the Observers Publications Bill were agreed to, and leave was given to Sir Henry Parker to bring in the Licensing Bill, and the bill for retaining lands on the shores of Port Jackson. The Premier moved the second reading of the Electoral Bill, and a discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Dr. Beyer, Charles, and Garrett took part. On the motion of Mr. Burns, the debate was adjourned.

The Public Instruction Bill has passed through all its stages in both Houses of Parliament, and now only awaits his Excellency's assent to become the law of the land. The Legislative Assembly last night agreed to all the amendments made by the Council, and ordered that a message should be sent to the Upper Chamber, notifying their assent in the slight alterations made by that body in the measure.

A DISPATCH from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to his Excellency the Governor, Lord Augustus Loftus, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing an Order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 15th of December, 1879, for giving effect to the Convention between Great Britain and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne, on the 8th of December, prolonging the duration of the treaty of the 31st of March, 1874, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, is published in a supplement to the *Government Gazette*, issued yesterday.

The International Wool Show, which has for several months afforded sheep-breeders opportunities to inspect exhibits from the best flocks of Australasia, is fast drawing to a close. Already several lots have been removed, and an auction sale will soon disperse the remaining ones. It would, indeed, be a matter for regret if some moments of such a grand exhibition of Australasia's great staple industry were not forthcoming. It will be pleasing to all interested in the production of wool to learn that such will be supplied by the publication, in this week's issue of the *Sydney Mail*, of a report which is thoroughly comprehensive and educative. The importance of the subject has been recognised, and, failing that a few columns could not possibly embrace the principal features, pages of the *Mail* will be devoted to the work. Able writers treat of the inception of the wool industry in this colony, the arrangements and classification of the wool show as it is now reviewed, and the exhibits are critically viewed from several standpoints. The services of the most competent experts in the colony have been secured to place before sheep-breeders an accurate analysis of the perfections and defects of the wool exhibited. No faults have been overlooked, nor any predictions for particular breeds imminent a tone. In fact the report properly comprises a series of thoughtful, well-meaning essays, and the least interesting of these is the concluding one, which, briefly, but clearly shows the importance of the Australasian wool trade.

The Intercolonial Bowling Match between a team from Victoria and sixteen players from the Annandale Club, was played yesterday on the green attached to Mr. John Young's residence, and ended in a win for Victoria by 21 points, the score being 112 and 91. Though beaten, the local men were considered to have done very well against such formidable opponents, consisting as they did of some of the best players in Victoria. A report appears in another column. The Victorians play the Parramatta Club to-day.

A MEETING of the committee of the Irish Distress Relief Fund was held yesterday in the Town Hall. Present: Mr. P. A. Jennings, C.M.G. (in the chair), his Worship the Mayor (Mr. R. Fowler, J.P.), Mr. Thomas Butler, Alderman Chapman, J.P., Mr. John T. Toohey, and Mr. Daniel O'Connor, M.L.A. The amounts received yesterday include £5, balance of subscriptions from Camperdown, per Mr. Pidcock.

making £60 12s. altogether from this district; £21 2s. balance of subscriptions from Bradfield, per Mr. Robert Muddell; £45 6s. 6d. from Hill End, per the Australian Joint Stock Bank; £22 1s. from Yass, per Mr. H. J. Sampson.

The Coffee Palace Company have set a good example by giving a substantial recognition to one of their employes, who has conducted to the success of their enterprise. On Monday evening the directors presented Moses Suhard, their chef de cuisine, with a bonus of £25, and a letter elegantly engrossed, to mark their approval of what he had done for the palace since it opened.

In reply to a deputation yesterday morning, Sir Henry Parker stated that the question of what will be done with the Garden Palace have set a good example by giving a substantial recognition to one of their employes, who has conducted to the success of their enterprise. On Monday evening the directors presented Moses Suhard, their chef de cuisine, with a bonus of £25, and a letter elegantly engrossed, to mark their approval of what he had done for the palace since it opened.

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A MEETING of the Licensed Victuallers' Association was held, at the Royal Hyde Park Hotel, on Tuesday evening. There were present—Messrs. Offill (chair), T. Curran, S. Hodge, C. Kelley, H. G. Rowell, W. Sharman, F. Smith, and E. Tremain. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the President read a letter from Mr. J. P. Saunders, resigning his seat at the council and the free-masonry, on account of want of time to give due attention to the duties involved. On the motion of Mr. Curran, seconded by Mr. Smith, the resignation was accepted. Other correspondence having been considered, Mr. Walter was elected to fill the vacancy in the council, and Mr. Hodge to the vacant treasurership. It was resolved that the Council should continue its endeavours to make the building more ornamental and comfortable, as soon as possible after the opening of the exhibition.

The report showed that the society was in a flourishing condition financially, and during the past year had achieved great results, and, according to the speaker, "had (by the recent Juvenile Industrial Exhibition) really taken the colony by surprise," although only as yet "a babe in infancy." The room was tastefully decorated with banners, kindly lent by kindred societies, and the motto for the year, "Advance Australia," was adorned with roses, and hung in an imposing position. A vote of thanks was passed by the members for the amicable settlement on Monday next, they should submit the whole affair to arbitration.

THE COAL QUESTION AT NEWCASTLE.

(By TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The aggregate meeting of miners, to consider the affairs of the district, was held to-day at the Crystal Palace Gardens, Wavertree. Mr. William Davis, the miners' chairman, presided, and there was a very moderate attendance, probably not more than 600, and with the exception of one slight misunderstanding, owing chiefly to the somewhat arbitrary conduct of the chairman, the proceedings passed off quietly. Resolutions were passed investing the miners' representatives at the meeting of the Conference, on Monday next, with full power to settle the question between masters and men, and that if the representatives and masters do not come to an amicable settlement on Monday next, they should submit the whole affair to arbitration.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 12.

Otero Gonzalez, who was condemned to death on the 9th February for the attempt on the life of the King of Spain on the 8th December, was executed to-day.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The homeward Australian mails, via San Francisco, were delivered to-day.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCASTLE.

WEDNESDAY.

Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland, was present, at Newcastle to-day, by Mr. Robert Hyndes, on behalf of the Catholic laity of Maitland, and a procession of 500 sovereigns and Mr. Samuel Chapman, in the evening, made a further presentation of 500 sovereigns on behalf of the Catholic clergy. An address and purse of 73 sovereigns were also presented by the Catholic laity, Newcastle, prior to Dr. Murray's departure for Europe. He leaves here for Sydney to-night.

MURRURUNDI.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Manches has offered £50 reward for the discovery and conviction of the person who lately set fire to his property. Surprise is expressed that the Government have not yet offered a reward.

LISMORE.

WEDNESDAY.

The return of Mr. Fawcett as member for this district gives much satisfaction to the electors of the Richmond River, as it is expected that the capabilities and requirements of this fine but neglected district will now be brought more prominently under the attention of the Government and the colonists generally.

The weather still continues very unsettled, and the roads in every direction are very bad, putting a check upon business operations generally.

The contractors have commenced work at the public wharf, which is very much required.

The Municipal Council has decided to borrow £1000 for carrying out required improvements.

The corn and cane crops are looking well, and a good impetus will be given to the latter by the contemplated operations of the Colonial Sugar Company.

CARCOAR.

WEDNESDAY.

The friends of the Rev. Philip Ryan presented him with a purse of 400 sovereigns this afternoon, on the eve of his departure for Europe.

The weather is beautifully fine.

ARALUEN.

WEDNESDAY.

The weather is still showery, and the leakage in the claims is heavy. No washing is possible at present in the claims. The *Perseverance* (L. U. Ally and Co.) are pumping at four pumps, and can beat the leakage easily when the flood water subsides. The Southern Cross (W. H. Johnson and Co.) are completing an extensive system of dams, which will keep the flood water from the works in future. Their covered tail race is slowly drawing their leakage out of the face, when washing will be resumed with two sets of boxes and nearly 100 hands. The Great Extended (J. H. Blanchford and Co.) have not yet formed a company to work their large area. Their plant is very good.

HAY.

WEDNESDAY.

The weather is mild and changeable. The river is rising slowly.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, WEDNESDAY.

The Premier telegraph from London that he cannot leave on his return before the 7th May, and Parliament consequently will not assemble before the end of June or 1st July.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the death of a number of Polytechnians, at Wide Bay district, have concluded their labours, and it is understood that they report the general condition of the Kanakas as good, and that the high death-rate in one instance was caused by bad water.

The immigrants by the Queen of Nations were landed to-day.

The schooners Sybil and Janet Steuart arrived at Maryborough to-day, with nearly 200 Kanakas.

At Mackay, the Brawnsawing, tender, safely crossed the bar with the mails yesterday. Some of the passengers preferred to remain on Flinders Island. Langford's body has not yet been recovered.

VICTORIA.

WEDNESDAY.</

NEWS BY THE MAIL,
VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The R. M. S. City of Sydney arrived in Port Jackson at 2 p.m. yesterday. Her dates are London, February 26, by telegraph to San Francisco, March 10; San Francisco, March 20.

We take the following telegraphic news from Europe, to March 19, from the San Francisco papers:—

GREAT BOMBAY.

London, February 26.—Mr. Gladstone last night addressed a meeting in behalf of Liberal candidates in the next general election. He declared that all parties were agreed that destruction was a very bad thing. He attributed the recent Conservative success in Scotland to Liberal disorganization over local arrangements. He expressed a desire to have the franchise of the poor extended, and said the resolution for England's attitude on the Turkish question now rested on the shoulders of the majority in the House of Commons. He disclaimed any friendship for Home Rule. The unity of the Empire and the authority of Parliament must be maintained, and every effort must be made to keep the Irish fellow-servants, and said he could not forget the shameful conduct of this country toward Ireland for many generations.

London, March 1.—The *Times* says: "It is premature to consider what the future government of Afghanistan will be, until the military part of the undertaking is completed; but it will be practicable to determine finally the character of the political measures which will be adopted by debate, especially by Ferry's impolitic speech."

The *Daily Telegraph* adds: "In a semi-official form, the Foreign Office has said that it is not beyond probability that Heriot and Siestan will come under Persian rule. It is true that Khetel and Cashmire will receive a portion of Afghan territory. It is untrue that England desires to form Mero into a state of independent States, and that Lewis may be raised among Hamirs, Kuzhkhais, and other well-affectuated tribes. All these future arrangements are dependent on circumstances."

At the inquiry into the Tay bridge disaster on Saturday, the engineer in charge of the contractors of the bridge testified that the analysis of iron used for castings were very inferior; that columns were frequently defective, of unequal thickness, cracked and warped, and that cracks and holes were filled with putty or cement and painted over.

London, March 3.—A convention has been concluded between Great Britain and Germany, securing the capture of war vessels in the suppression of the slave trade.

London, March 3.—Gressell, arrested during the last session of Parliament, for declaring that he was about to bring a Parliament committee, consisting of the House of Commons, before the law, against many unauthorized Orders. The Pure Left decided to wait until after the second reading of the bill, and the Extreme Left reserved its definite decision.

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London, March 3.—The published reports of the decisions of the House of Commons, to Article 7 of the Ferry Education Bill, are premature. The only point yet decided is that the Ministers will not bring forward any new draft of an article, and not participate in the second discussion of the bill. Regarding the proposed intercession, the Government seem disposed to accept an order of the day which would save them the risk of being charged with the violation of their responsibility in their own responsibility, being guided by the existing laws in their conduct toward those establishments.

London, March 3.—Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, is shocked, and large remittances from American friends are received. An unusual rush to America is expected about Easter.

London, March 11.—The Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, in its manifesto to the French and the Irish people in Great Britain, says:—"Reconcile the Home Rule party in Great Britain, and Ireland, a declaration of war upon your country and your friends. The Ministry is seeking to obtain a renewal of the term of office by sowing dissension and hatred between Englishmen and the Irish. The Ministry neither knows nor cares how to relieve our distressed fellow-countrymen. We are told that Beaconsfield as you would against the enemy of your country."

London, March 13.—Many Liberals would prefer to see the Tories return to a majority, especially to upset the Government and compel a fresh dissolution. The Irish, seeing the injury occasioned to the Home Rule Association by the Home Rule party, are resolved henceforth to require no pledge respecting Home Rule from English candidates, and agree to support whosoever opposes the Government.

London, March 14.—The announcement of the approaching dissolution of Parliament is received joyfully by both parties. The Liberals have an opportunity of an appeal to the country, while the Conservatives rejoice at being relieved of the intolerable expense of prolonged canvassing.

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London, March 14.—The Liberals

WEATHER MAP.



EXPLANATION.

15 20 20 F 45, for example, reads: Fine, wind north, 16 miles per hour; barometer 29.90, falling; temperature 45°. WIND SCALE.—13 miles—light breeze; 23—moderate breeze; 33—strong; 43—gale; 53—whole gale; 73—storm; 83—hurricane.

RAINFALL RETURN FOR FEBRUARY, 1880.

Stations.	Mean Rain.	Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Daily.	Mean Daily in inches.	No. of Days.	Mean Daily.	Total since Jan. 1.
Maryland	92	714	55.8	4.25	19	1-33	21	1-12
Castlemaine	150	577	59.4	4.25	19	0-03	20	4-12
Taralga	121	813	53.8	3.85	8	1-35	22	4-33
Clarance Heads	75	711	51.0	3.85	8	1-30	22	5-14
Armidale	66	644	49.0	3.65	7	0-50	21	4-85
Myall Creek	150	681	64.0	5.00	2	2-75	19	1-12
Gulgong	120	686	56.0	4.00	10	1-28	23	7-66
Moama	144	707	59.4	4.00	9	1-60	23	5-00
Inverell	138	639	52.0	3.85	9	1-22	23	5-76
Brewarina	136	861	52.0	3.85	9	1-28	23	5-76
Gunnedah	120	765	52.0	3.85	9	1-28	23	5-76
Walgett	136	861	52.0	3.85	9	1-28	23	5-76
Gunnedah	108	873	63.7	11.16	9	1-73	20	1-17
Gulgong	131	858	67.5	6.75	10	2-17	17	1-12
Armidale	80	797	55.0	4.25	13	1-32	23	5-42
Castlemaine	74	744	42.7	0.11	2	0-07	17	0-00
Coonawarra	233	870	66.7	9.45	2	0-45	24	3-11
Wentworth	137	870	52.0	3.85	6	1-28	23	5-76
Wentworth	136	820	61.3	9.45	6	0-14	15	1-55
"The Priory"	114	870	61.3	9.45	6	0-10	15	1-55
Casius	87	87	52.0	3.85	6	0-20	15	1-20
Deniliquin	78	819	63.2	9.45	1	0-20	10	2-42
Gulgong	260	819	63.2	9.45	8	3-88	10	1-90
Armidale	167	67	9.0	2.25	2	2-18	11	1-66
Wentworth	150	760	63.2	9.45	4	1-04	11	1-04
Menindee	270	819	71.3	9.45	7	1-23	17	1-04
Wentworth	230	861	63.2	9.45	7	2-90	16	8-24
Coonawarra	177	—	—	—	2-21	2	1-21	3-29
Wentworth	85	820	61.3	9.45	3	0-37	15	1-55
"The Priory"	114	870	61.3	9.45	6	0-10	15	1-55
Deniliquin	87	87	52.0	3.85	6	0-20	15	1-20
Gulgong	260	819	63.2	9.45	8	3-88	10	1-90
Armidale	167	67	9.0	2.25	2	2-18	11	1-66
Wentworth	150	760	63.2	9.45	4	1-04	11	1-04
Menindee	270	819	71.3	9.45	7	1-23	17	1-04
Wentworth	230	861	63.2	9.45	7	2-90	16	8-24
Coonawarra	177	—	—	—	2-21	2	1-21	3-29
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